The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,244—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
L.	AUSTRALIA	3064	600	T. J. Alderton	5th Jan.
—	BOKHARA	3232	500	J. Orman	12th ,,
L.	ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	19th ,,
—	VERONA	3116	900	E. Ashdown	26th ,,
L.	PERSIA YOR	3900	600	L. J. Baker	2nd Feb.
—	HYDASPES	2884	500	R. Harvey	9th ,,
L.	SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	16th ,,
—	VENETIA	2726	150	A. H. Daniell	23rd ,,
L.	KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Babot	2nd March.
—	MALWA	2950	500	G. W. Atkinson	9th ,,
L.	MIRZAPORE	3807	600	C. G. Perrins	16th ,,
—	BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	23rd ,,
L.	AUSTRALIA	3064	600	T. Alderton	30th ,,
—	CATHAY	2963	500	W. M. Robbie	6th April.
L.	ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	13th ,,
—	ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	20th ,,
L.	DECCAN	3129	500	W. A. Seaton	27th ,,

The Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, [illegible] ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE and MARSEILLES, by every [illegible] Passengers marked (L.) proceed direct to London [illegible] Steamers. By the others Passengers [illegible] Rome, and those for Brindisi, Venice, [illegible] and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under :

THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 500	Rs. 900
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,100	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	800	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
CATHAY	2963	500	W. M. Robbie	13th Jan.
BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	27th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Jan. 3rd, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. ROME, 5,000 tons, 1,000 H.P., will leave Bombay for London on 19th January and 13th April, 1882.

F. D. PARKER,
28th Dec., 1881. Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THREE MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

DURING the continuation of Quarantine in Egypt and Italy, the duration of these tickets will be extended to cover any loss of time on the voyage to Brindisi and Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave

GENOA, on the 24th of each month, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R. 300	including	I Class .. R. 320	including
II do..... 210	wines.	II do..... 250	wines.
III do..... 120	Without food.	III do..... 145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

MANILLA, on Wednesday, the 1st February, 1882.
SUMATRA, on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days, are issued :

From Genoa.	1 Class	Calais Route, R. 95	Brighton Route R. 80
,,	II do.	do. .. 70	do. .. 58
From Naples.	I do.	do. .. 145	do. .. 130
,,	II do.	do. .. 105	do. .. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. ROZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, January 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
a s. TEBE	..R. Deperis	1,827	280	7th Jan.
a s. HELIOS	..C. Lazarich	2,000	400	28th Jan.
a s. HUNGARIA	..G. Sturii	1,982	400	8th Mar.'
a s. DAPHNE	.. G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
a s. VORWAERTS.	G. Maruscig	2,304	450	8th May.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste ..	..Rs. 400 ..	..Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said) ..	375 ..	296 ..	143 0
To Port Said ..	320 ..	255 ..	131 0
To Smyrna ..	300 ..	240 ..	122 0
To Athens ..	270 ..	190 ..	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. Doncich, 1,927 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd February, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 2nd, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	7th Jany.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verrill..	2,300	300	4th Feby.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins..	2,700	400	22nd ,,

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HAMBURG VIA LIVERPOOL,
ON THROUGH BILL OF LADING.

HAVING made arrangements with the Hamburg steamers from Liverpool, we are now prepared to offer through freight on favourable terms.

For rates apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM

OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON have succeeded in effecting the operation RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES between BRINDISI and LONDON good for SIX MONTHS.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 9, Bombay Row, Bombay (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 10th January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 6th January, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 12th January, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th January, 1882.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano by Collard and Collard, Carriage and Horses, &c., &c., at No. 179, "Land's End," Narrayen Dabholker Road, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th of January, 1882, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the property of A. C. Trevor, Esq., C.S., proceeding Home.

Catalogues are published, and details may be learnt from it. Property on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th January, 1882.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

19 cases Australian butter.
5 ,, colored prints.
6 bales grey dhooties.
5 ,, ,, shirtings.
1 ,, woolen cloth.
On account of the underwriters.
ex "Helen Newton."
SK / DW } 1261 65—2 cases damaged Berlin wool.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Indian Press, Colaba, on account of the concerned,

32 doorsa sawginned Dharwar Cotton.
20 ,, Compta cotton.
24 ,, damaged cotton.

AUCTION SALE of Piece-goods in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Fort.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, Fort,

A quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th January, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTIES IN FANS.

TREACHER & COMPANY Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.	GUNPOWDER.
CAPS.	SHOT, ordinary and chilled
CARTRIDGES.	WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES.	HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.	MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND
PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY
Can be supplied with
TIFFIN BASKETS
for two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degrees of completeness.
Rs. 20 ; 22-8 ; 30 ; 33 ; 40 ; 45 ; 50 ; 54 ; 56 and 60
DRAM FLASKS ; SANDWICH CASES.
CORK-SCREWS ; LEVER KNIVES ;
CUTLERY.
HELMETS, HATS, PUGREES, &c.
AIR CUSHIONS, CARDS AND BEZIQUE.
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.
WINES, LIQUORS.
Soda and other Aerated Waters,
AND
Other requisites for comfort in travelling ; by
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1882.

CLOTH-BOUND DIARIES.

		Cash prices.
No. 8	One day on a page 7½" by 5"	..Rs. 3 12
,, 9	Two days on a page 7½ by 5 ..	2 12
,, 11	A week in an opening 7½ by 5 ..	2 8
,, 11 D	Three days in an opening 7½ by 5 ..	2 14
,, 12	A week in an opening 6½ by 3½ ..	1 8
,, 12 Enl.	Two days on a page 6½ by 3½ ..	1 12
,, 15	A week in an opening 7½ by 3 ..	1 8

ROUGH SCRIBBLING-DIARIES.

No. 31	A week in an opening 12½" by 8"	Rs. 0 14
,, 31	Do. interleaved with blotting 12½ by 8 ..	1 8
,, 32	Do. on a page 12½ by 8 ..	0 14
,, 32	Do. interleaved with blotting 12½ by 8 ..	1 2
,, 33	Do. in an opening 10 by 8 ..	0 14
,, 33	Do. interleaved with blotting 10 by 8 ..	1 2
,, 34	Six days on a page, interleaved with blotting 10 by 8 ..	0 10
,, 35	A week in an opening 8½ by 5 ..	0 10
,, 35	Do. interleaved with blotting 8½ by 5 ..	0 14
,, 37	A week on a page, interleaved with blotting 12½ by 8 ..	0 10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

TO MISSIONARIES, DISPENSARIES, AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

QUININE, CHLORODYNE, and other DRUGS at cost price supplied by
THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, Limited,
26, Holborn Viaduct, London, E. C.
By order of the Board,
W. DREW, Managing Director.

Indents may be sent to Messrs. GEO. R. PURVIS & SON, Elphinstone Circle.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, Limited,
26, Holborn Viaduct, London.

NO charge for packing, packing cases, shipping expenses or freight to ports in "direct communication with London. Parcel Post Packages all free of charges except duty.

Illustrated Price Lists, 327 pages, in a handsome illuminated cover, with Photographic Portrait of H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, may be obtained Post-free from the Agents.

Messrs. GEO. R. PURVIS & SON, Bombay.
Messrs. SYKES and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. SHAW WINCH, Madras.

By order of the Board,
W. DREW, Managing Director.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

30,000 ARTICLES ON VIEW.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are invited to inspect the large and splendid COLLECTION of JAPANESE CURIOSITIES now exhibited at the show-rooms of Messrs. GLENROY and Co., Hummum-street, No. 11, opposite Messrs. Thorpe and Co. (first-floor). The stock consists of endless variety of choice selections from Japan, China and Persia, by one of the partners of the firm.

DO NOT BUY, BUT COME AND SEE.

Without doubt this is the first exhibition of its kind affording a rare opportunity to lovers of the fine art. The prices have been fixed on a very moderate scale.

An enamelled ornamental tray, circumference 3 yards, tastefully finished in gilt and colours, price Rs. 1,000, will also be exhibited for a fortnight only before packing it off to Calcutta.

A magnificent Japanese carriage is just now opened for inspection, and can be seen on the ground-floor.

The articles are too numerous to mention ; but a few principals are quoted below :—

Flower Vases of sizes and make from 4 in. up to 55 in.
China Plates of sizes and make from 6 in. up to 36 in.
Enamelled Plates of sizes and make, copper, from 4 to 24 in.
Jars, old, blue, of various sizes and descriptions.
Jars, old, coloured, of various sizes and descriptions.
Tea and Coffee-sets of various sizes and descriptions, and make, from 5 pieces in a set up to 42 pieces.
Dinner sets of various sizes.
Bowls of various sizes and fashion.
Cups and Saucers of various sizes and descriptions.
Toilet and Washing sets.
Champoo Boxes.
Teapots of various descriptions and sizes.
Teapots in Baskets of various descriptions and sizes.
Flower Pots in various descriptions and sizes.
Jugs of various sizes and designs.
Table Ornaments of old bronzeware of great variety.
Drawings of various descriptions on silk, &c.
Real Turquois of various sizes and price from Persia.
Stoneware and Chinaware from Khurasan in Persia.
Best Otto of Roses.
Japanese Curtains and Screens.

GLENROY & COMPANY.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE s.s. CLAN MACLEAN, 2,350 tons, will sail hence for London on or about the 18th instant.

Passage money Rs. 450.
For further particulars apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 4th January, 1882. Agents.

HIPPOCRENE.

DELICIOUS. EXHILARATING.
NON-ALCOHOLIC.

MIXES well with liqueurs and spirits. Specially suited to Lawn-tennis players, Cricketers, and for refreshment during active games.

A pleasant drink at all times.

Sold at Pearse's, Waverley Hotel, Byculla Hotel, Temple Bar, &c., &c.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
WILLIAM WATSON & Co,
28, APPOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe-contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

SINGER STANDS PRE-EMINENT,
,, ,, UNRIVALLED,
,, ,, AT THE HEAD,
IN THE
SEWING-MACHINE TRADE.
Singer sold in 1879—4,31,167 Machines.
Singer sold in 1880—5,38,609 Machines.

Thus

Things can be seen by facts and figures.
The largest house in India ! ! !
More than 800 machines in stock.

Machines lately received per

s.s. Clan Alpine	... 170
,, Clan Stuart...	... 150
,, Devonia	... 70
,, Clan Murray	... 138
Machines	528

Beware of false advertisements.

Facsimiles of medals and diplomas received by our Company can be seen at our office.

Family Hand Machine ...	...Price Rs. 60
,, Foot ,, ...	... 80
,, Hand and foot Machine	,, 90
,, Hand, foot with cover	,, 102
Tailors' Medium Machine ...	,, 95
,, No. 4 ,, ...	,, 110
,, Double feet ,, ...	,, 110

Shoemakers' and Harnessmakers' from Rs. 100 to 160.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE have introduced the monthly payment system called "The Hiring system with option of purchase," whereby the machine can be purchased or returned at any time.

Wanted Agents all throughout India.

Full particulars and price lists post-free.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RENOWNED SPIRITS.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	a.					Cash. per doz. Rs.	a.
32	0	... Fine Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O. O.	...	32	0
		The celebrated Heart-labelled pure, soft and delicate.					
29	0	... Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O.	...	29	0
			A choice matured Spirit.				
25	0	... Pale	... BRANDY	... O.	...	25	0
			Good and pure.				
22	8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Glenlivet	...	22	8
			The very cream of Scotch Whiskies.				
22	8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Irish	...	22	8
			Soft, mellow, and mild.				
15	0	... Superior	... HOLLANDS	... Old	...	15	0
			A good wholesome spirit.				
18	0	... Unsweetened	... GIN	...Very superior...		18	0
			Pure and fine by age.				
17	0	... Sweetened	... GIN	... Old Tom	...	17	0
			High quality and delicate flavour.				
22	8	... Finest	... RUM	... Old Jamaica	...	22	8
			An exquisite spirit softened by age.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

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Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of
"TOILET REQUISITES,"
comprising:

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

Made to measure, { HOAR & CO.'S PERFECT FITTING } Or ready for use.

	Rs.		Rs.
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new Designs.	6 for 36	TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable..	6 for 46
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest Designs	6 for 30	BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colors (thoroughly shrunk) ...	6 for 54
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform ...	6 for 23	SILK and Wool, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable, always retaining its softness ...	6 for 56
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs ...	6 for 28	CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine White Saxony Flannel ...	6 for 52
BEST WHITE, Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c. ...	6 for 32	SPUN SILK, a great luxury, White, Fancy Checks, Stripes ...	6 for 72
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs ...	6 for 36		

Discount—Two Annas in the Rupee *(equal to 12½ per cent.)*
Patterns, with our New and Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

HOAR & CO., SHIRT-MAKERS. BOMBAY.

WATSON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

HATS, HATS, HELMETS, HELMETS, CAPS, CAPS.

Manufacturers of Helmets, Hats, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

A large assortment of all the Best Helmets in Felt, Pith, and Cork from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 22.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PUGREES
from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 10-8.
10 per cent. discount for cash.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, NESBIT-ROAD.

WE are AGENTS for the following well-known firms, and have always on hand a stock of their Specialities, which we can offer at exceptional prices.

Articles not in stock imported from England in 6 weeks to 2 months from date of order.

For Prices, &c., see Catalogue and Monthly Price Lists.

AVELING & PORTER	...Steam Road Rollers.
"BOOMER" PRESSES	...For Cotton, Oil, Hides, &c.
BULL'S	...Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH,	Portable Engines, Agricultural Machinery, &c.
CROWLEY & CO.	...Patent Sanitary Carts.
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EDINGTON & SONS, T.	...Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
ENTWISTLE & KENYON	...Sudden Grip Vices.
FRENCH ASPHALTE CO. LD.	...Makers of Seyssel's Asphalte.
GWYNNE, J. & H.	..."Invincible" Centrifugal Pumps.
GRESHAM & CRAVENS	...Gifford's Injectors.
HODGSON & STEAD, LD.	...Weighing Machines, &c.
HOWARD'S	...Patent Roof Ventilators.
LEE & SONS'	...Celebrated Portland Cement.
MOIR CRANE & CO.,	...Patent Lubricating Oils for Cylinders, Valves, Spindles, &c.
MORTON & CO. (LD.) FRANCIS,	Wire Fencing Ornamental Gates, &c.
PROCTOR & WALLIS'	...Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
RANSOME & CO., A.	...Wood Working Machinery.
SILICATE PAINT CO.	...Silicate Charlton Paints, Enamels, &c.
WILSON & CO., ALEX.	...Launch Engines, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING,
THURSDAY, 5TH JANUARY, 1882,
At 9 o'clock, for the last time,
OLD GOOSBERRY.

Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Miss Emma Markham, Mrs. Norville, &c.

Followed at 10-15 for the last time by the BURLESQUE,
BLACK-EYE'D SUSAN.

Mr. F. Merer, Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. H. Brookes, Miss Edith Wilson, Miss Kate Thoburn, Miss Emma Markham, Mrs. Norville.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box (to admit 4), Rs. 16 ; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4 ; Pit Stall, Rs. 2 ; Pit, Re. 1 ; Back Seats, As. 8.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. ; performance commences at 9 p. m. (Bombay Time.)

STAGE MANAGER.....MR. F. MERER.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS

BY

TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Bird O'Freedom.	Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.
Field.	News of the World.
Fun.	Overland Mail.
Graphic.	Public Opinion.
Home News.	Queen.
Illustrated London News.	Reynold's Weekly News.
Illustrated Penny Paper.	St. James's Budget.
Illustrated Police News.	Spectator.
Lancet.	Times (Weekly Edition).
Land and Water.	Weekly Irish Times.
Life.	World.

COOPER & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MILITARY AMMUNITION BOOTS FOR SALE. Excellent for walking and district work.

Per pair Rs. 6-12.
Wholesale at reduced rates.

WM. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 23, Apollo Street.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the above Company for the SUPPLY of best LONDONDERRY STEAM COALS, at the Company's Works, Colaba, to 31st December, 1882, till Wednesday, the 11th January, 1882.

JNO. G. RUSSELL,
SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE BUNSHAH,
Bombay, 4th January, 1882. Liquidators.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINCHONA BARK.

OAKES AND CO.,

UNDER instructions from the DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS in charge of the Government Chinchona Plantations, will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, Exchange Hall, Madras, on TUESDAY, the 10th January, 1882, commencing at 12 noon.

1.—10,000 lbs. of chinchona (brown and red) Barks in lots of about 100 lbs. each.
2.—TERMS—CASH
3.—Full particulars and samples may be had on application to OAKES and Co.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON SPINNERS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED from ENGLAND, nine MULES, 4,896 SPINDLES, specially ordered to spin 9's to 25's. Five of the mules are new and are 400 spindles each, 1¼ gauge, and capable of spinning 12 oz. per spindle per day of 8's to 12's, and 12 oz. to 20 oz. per spindle of 9's to 8's. All preparing machinery complete, including new boiler, shafting drums and stores, great variety of turning lathes, 16 to 24 feet shaping, drilling, and planing machines, card fillets and other sundries. All new printed lists are now ready. Apply

JAS. SCOTT and Co.
2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

P. S.—Mr. SCOTT begs to intimate to his constituents and others of his arrival in Bombay, and being the representative of a very powerful syndicate of well-known Engineers and Machine-makers, he is in a position to offer certain facilities to encourage capitalists and others to erect Cotton, Wool, and other Mills in Bombay and other parts of India at the following rates :—A brand new mill of, say, 50,000 spindles, including buildings, tanks, engines, boilers, shafting, stores and all other relative connections erected in Bombay for the sum of, say, 1,300,000, or at the rate of Rs. 26 per spindle to have superintending and all other Improvements. DOUGLAS and GRANT, ENGINEERS ; JOHN FATHAM, MACHINE MAKER. J. SCOTT & Co., Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FANCY-DRESS BALL, January, 13 1882.—Dresses, wigs, &c., to be HIRED. Apply "THEOPIS," Post Office, Bombay.

THE *ORIENT* for January just out. Price As. 12. Annual subscription Rs. 7. Mofussil Rs. 8. 128, Gowalia Tank-road.

SUPERIOR ICE-CREAM.—Ice-cream 3 annas glass, supply cake, Tea and Coffee 2 annas a cup. Tamarind-lane. M. F. D'SOUZA.

THE OFFICE of the BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY has been REMOVED from Elphinstone Circle to COLABA CAUSEWAY.

LONDON TIFFIN-ROOMS.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, and Suppers ; Ham, Sandwiches.—Mrs. STEPHENS, Proprietress.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS in all its branches conducted by a FELLOW OF THE INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY. Enquire at Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.

FOR SALE, a PONY—Young, sound, strong, handsome, fast, saddle, harness, chesnut and vertuous—Rs. 120.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 4.

THE holiday season is now over, and business has begun to settle down again into its usual channels. The Share market opened yesterday after being closed from the 22nd ultimo, and all the Banks have been closed since the same date, with the exception of two days at the departure of last mail. Exchange business has therefore been almost at a stand. Import and Export business have, however, to some extent been carried on the whole time, but under the circumstances with considerable inconvenience and difficulty. The Export trade has been the most active. Produce has been coming in by the railways in very large quantities, a great many steamers have arrived, and have had to be loaded; and to those engaged in this trade the long stretch of Bank holidays has been a most serious inconvenience. Produce contracted for has had to be received and paid for ships chartered have had to be loaded and despatched, and this with all the Banks continuously closed for eleven days in succession with only a break of two days in the middle.

The Share market opened quiet, but Bank, Press, and Miscellaneous shares are steady. Bank of Bombay have been done at 747½, Fort Press at Rs. 2,500. Mofussil at 3274. Spinning Mill shares are still depressed. The desire to sell at the opening was very marked, and there being few buyers, prices took a downward tendency. Quotations were reduced 5 to 10 almost all round, but at the low prices buyers began to operate more boldly, and there is now more strength and stability, Dhurumsey fell as low as Rs. 550, but recovered again to Rs. 565; Manockjee Petit have been done at Rs. 1,335, Morarjee at Rs. 1,170, Oriental Rs. 720, Mazagaon at Rs. 220.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady, and prices much as last mail, but not much business have been done in it; 4 per cents we may quote 100¾ to ⅞ for large, 101 for small pieces, and 4½ 109¾ for large, 110 for small, but retail business is only being put through, rates are, however, kept quite steady by the quotations from Calcutta and from home.

COTTON.—During the holidays only a retail business has been done from day to day in new purchases. The advices from England have reported quiet markets, and a reduction of a 1-16 in the quotations for Americans. Prices here are a little lower in all qualities and descriptions, but the most marked decline has been in the values of Oomras. In other classes sellers have been very firm, and concessions as to price have been got with difficulty. The Oomra crop is, however, now coming into the market in quantity, which is every week on the increase, and in this growth, the decline since last mail is Rs.4 to Rs.5 per candy. There have to-day been reports of heavy rains in Berar, and this makes sellers rather unwilling to come under contracts for the higher grades. The accounts of the damage to the Cotton crop are as usual very conflicting; some advices represent it as very serious and others as slight. If the damage is real, it will of course tend to raise the price of the finer qualities and to depress that of the lower grades.

We give for ready Cotton the following quotations, viz :—

Oomras, Good, Jany.-Feby. delivery	Rs.	194
Do. Fully Good Fair	do.	... ,,	184
Do. Good Fair	do.	... ,,	179

Broach keep its value without much alteration in its position. We cannot quote less than, say, "Good," March, Rs. 225, and April Rs. 224, much the same remark applies to Dholera. For "Good," March and April, Rs. 199 is quoted and Rs. 198 has been offered and refused. Fine is worth Rs. 209 to Rs. 210.

The quotations for Bengals are as follows :—

Fair	Rs.	156
Fully Good Fair	,,	165
Good	,,	186

But the market is weak, and the rates are to some extent nominal.

The Receipts of Cotton from the 21st December till the close of the year were 54,546 bales, and the exports 30,449 bales. The total receipts and shipments from 1st January to 31st December are as follows :—

	1880.	1881.
Receipts, 1st Jan. till 31st Dec.	1,206,036	1,371,033
Shipments do. do.	943,990	1,039,721

WHEAT.—The market is unaltered, and we give the same quotations as last mail. The Receipts from 21st December to the end of the year have been 3,62,590 cwt., and the shipments 392,416 cwt. The total Receipts for the year 1881 are 1,11,84,062 cwt.

SEEDS are also unchanged in value. The Receipts of Linseed from the 21st December till the end of the year are 22,601 cwt., and the shipments for the same period 49,090.

The total Receipts for the year we give below :—

Total Receipts for 1881	21,74,809
Do. do. 1880	17,85,955

PIECE-GOODS and YARNS have been again very dull, and the business done from first hands has been small. In the bazaar the off-take has also been restricted. After the Dewali the up-country dealers bought very freely for some time, no doubt at low prices, but for the last three weeks to a month they have again been holding back. The bazaar dealers seem confident that the demand will again shortly improve, and stocks will at least move more freely at current quotations. The heavy shipments to this market for November has been a heavy weight for it to bear, and the returns for December are anxiously looked for. A month or two of light shipments would certainly do more for our market than anything else. The country is wealthy and prosperous, and there is a good demand, but at the same time we still suffer from a chronic oversupply of almost every article in our list of imports. Quotations are nominally unaltered but our rates for almost all staples are such as to make new business at the advanced prices quoted from England quite out of the question.

COPPER and YELLOW METAL are firm, and prices are a little higher. We now quote Copper Braziers Rs. 51-8, and Yellow Metal 40½. On the 29th ultimo the price of Copper at home was again advanced, viz. £86, so that there is a difference between the rates here and at home of 7 to 8 per cent. Importers are now refusing to sell at the current quotations, and if they keep to this policy, there seems little doubt but we will see a further advance before long.

SPELTER is unchanged in nominal quotations, but it is very dull and heavy in stock. B and T brands are quoted Rs. 8-11 to Rs. 8-12 and the lower brands are only worth about Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 8-6.

COALS.—The market is steady and not much offering. The rates to arrive may be quoted as follows, viz. :—

Davison's West Hartley ...	Rs. 14	Sellers.	Rs. 13½ Buyers.
Cardiff	Rs. 14½		

EXCHANGE opened at the old rates, but late yesterday we had advanced about 1-32 all round. The upward movement is continued to-day, and we now quote say 1-16 above the closing rates of last mail.

The detailed quotations are as follows :—

	Sight	3 months'	4 months'	6 months'
Banks....	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8 11-32d.	1s. 8 7-16d.
Credits	1s. 8 13-32d.	.....	.....	1s. 8¾d.
Documents.....	1s. 8 1-16d.	.....	.....	1s. 8 21-32d

On Paris we quote 3 months' 214¾ and 6 months 216⅞ to 217.

On Calcutta on demand we quote par rate, and on China at 60 days' sight Rs. 222.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	742½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	488
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	2 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12 4 2½	do.	103

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-1 to
Carolus	,, 236
Mexican Dollars	,, 234
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ testoones	,, 107
Gold Leaf	,, 19-5
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 19
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 19

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Argosy, 1,282 tons, Captain J. Johnstone, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hapshire, 1,992 tons, Captain G. Jones, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Mikado, 1,992 tons, Captain D. Murray, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Roumania, 2,207 tons, Captain T. G. Knox, will sail to-day for Liverpool, &c., with a general cargo and Mr. Morrison as a passenger.

THE steamer Cyphrens, 1,308 tons, Captain W. A. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, (1st Nov.), with a cargo of 1,719 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, 1,578 tons, Captain D. Campbell, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, Mr. Broth, and 115 deck passengers.

THE steamer Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain W. Sleeman, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Asst. Surg. J. A. de Souza, Mr. Edward Meyers, and 43 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Khandalla, 1,218 tons, Captain W. H. S. Loutit, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Hon'ble Mrs. Elliot, Mr. and Miss W. P. Symonds, Mr. and Mrs. Monod and child, Dr. Douglas, Mr. E. Duffy and one friend, and 4 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
3	Huzara (s)	Campbell ...	Calcutta, Dec. 10.
	Cyphrens(s).....	Smith	Cardiff, Nov. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destinations.
4	Hughenden (s)	Hall	Antwerp.
	Byculla (s)	Maguis	Rangoon.
	Bhundara (s).....	Hutchinson ...	Calcutta.
	Khandalla(s).....	Loutit	Calcutta.
	Euphrates(s).....	Sleeman ...	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Hampshire, Jones, to Antwerp.
Steamer Mikado, Murray, to Liverpool.
Steamer Roumania, Knox, to Liverpool, &c.
Steamer Argosy, Johnstone, to Marseilles.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Coconada, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Bedouin, to Antwerp.
Brig Amizade, to Mozambique and Goa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
30	Lennox (s)	Scott	Hongkong, Dec. 15.
	Mediator (s)	Hanney ...	Liverpool, Nov. 15.
	Assaye	Ritchie	New York, Aug. 13.
	Star of France....	Hughes	London, Sept. 23.
31	Manora (s).....	Cocens	London, Nov. 16.
	Chilka (s)	May	Moulmein, Dec. 27.
	Clan Gordon (s) ..	Pratt	Natal, Dec. 8.
	Kerbela (s)	Wilson	Bombay, Dec. 7.
	Avaryee (s)	Turner	Calcutta, Dec. 12.
	Rajpoot	Andrews	London, Aug. 22.
	Syria	Blacker	Jamaica, July 26.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 30.—A steamer (numbers undistinguishable). Ship Loochoo, Barque Sophia Joakim, and a schooner (showed G. W. B. K.).

Dec. 31.—A steamer (numbers undistinguishable). Ships Berwick Law and Invercauld.

MADRAS.

Dec.	ARRIVALS.	
1	Chanda (s)	Calcutta.
	Gannett (s).....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Roumania (s)—25 cases yellow metal sheets, William Bell and Co; 7 packages earthenware, Soomar Bhima.
Clan Maclean (s)—300 boxes bar soap, Abdoolaily Shaik Adoo; 25 cases papers, Jamasjee and Co.
Speke Hall (s)—1,610 bundles hoop iron, Runchordass Khetsee.
Inchmarlee (s)—5 packages earthenware, Soomar Veera.

FROM LONDON.

Pentheselea (s)—41 casks paints of sorts, Nuzerally Surufally and Co.
Teviot (s)—6 packages soap and 1 package plated ware, Goolamally Jeewanjee; 16 rolls sheet lead, Currimbhoy Moosajee; 20 cases eau de cologne, Bell Brandenburg and Co; 1 case soap, 3 cases bacon and 10 cases ointmanstores, Bomanjee Sorabjee; 500 kegs German steel, Megjee Oomersee; 87 cases matches, Abdoolaily Shaikadoos; 170 cases matches, Tyebally Sooltanally; 6 cases glass ware, Bhanjee Veerjee; 8 cases cabin lamps and 8 cases brass chain, Up'anjee Shapoorjee.
Mirzapore (s)—13 cases confectionery, Tyebjee Adomjee; 24 cases sewing machines, Dossabhoy Merwanjee.
Pentheselia, 23 packages earthenware, Allarukhia Somjee; 100 cases eau-de-cologne, John S. Elmore and Co; 25 drums turpentine and 3 packages paints of sorts, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—5 cases claret and 10 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 30.

Caldecott, Vet. Surg., on duty, from Natal.

JANUARY 1.

Willoughby, Col., Secy. to Govt., on duty, from Baroda.
Seward, Surg. Major, on duty, from Madras.

JANUARY 2.

Mitchell, Capt., Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Ahmednugger.

JANUARY 3.

Echalaz, Captain, 21st Bombay N. I., on leave.
Hoggan, Col., 25th Punjaub N. I., on retirement, from Ferozpore.
Johnston, Surg. Major, on leave, from Surat.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 4.

Lyons, Surg. Major, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 5.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 7th inst., at 5 p. m. (Madras time) at the Town Hall. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. All members are requested to attend.

Tram-cars, will start from Grant-road at 4 p.m. (madras time); all members living near Grant-road are requested to be punctual, and their fares will be paid; those coming after will have to pay their own fare.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

20, RAMPART ROW,

(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)

BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

GRAEFENBERG

MARSHALL'S UTERINE

CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Agents in Bombay :

B. S. MADON & Co.

NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CAPADIA—MARKER—January 1st, at Bombay, Bazon Jee Nanabhoy Capadia, to Soereenbai, daughter of Framjee Cawasjee Marker.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—December 28th, at Simla, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Anderson, C. I. E., of a son.
COURT—December 31st, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Court, Staff Corps, of son.
DARBY—On Xmas Eve, at Ranegunge, the wife of G. M. Darby, of a son.
GUPTA—December 16th, at Dacca, the wife of K. G. Gupta, C. S., of a son.
ROBERTS—December 29th, at Calcutta, the wife of Poulter B. Roberts, C. E., Ex.-Engr. P. W. D., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CARPENTER—On Christmas Day, at Mooltan, Emma Marian, wife of Frederick Carpenter, Captain, The Connaught Rangers, and daughter of Lieutenant General Sir R. M. Laffan, K. C. M. G., R. E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Bermuda, aged 51.
WAKEFIELD—December 28th, at Nagpur, C. P., Colonel Thomas Wakefield, Madras Staff Corps.
WALKER—January, 2nd at Egmore, Edwin James, the infant son of Fred. J. alker, aged 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1882.

MR. BRIGHT must have been at a loss for something cheerful to tell his constituents at Birmingham when he informed them that "although England was without allies, she never had more friends than at the present." Lord Palmerston was very sarcastic in one of his speeches at the expense of people who talk glibly about our "old allies," and alliances in general. An alliance he defined as an agreement between two Powers to carry out in concert some specific undertaking. Without such an object and such an agreement, according to his Lordship, there could be no alliance, and of course no allies. Mr. Bright cannot have meant simply to convey to his hearers that England has no object in view which could be facilitated by the co-operation of some other Power, and even if he had the declaration would be scarcely true, for an identical Note has just been communicated by the English and French Governments to the Khedive of Egypt, promising His Highness that in the event of disturbances arising in his dominions, both Powers would take measures to put an end to them, and uphold His Highness's authority. This looks very like an Anglo-French alliance *ad hoc*. Doubtless what Mr. Bright wished to inspire in the people of Birmingham was a feeling of thankfulness that England is not like one or other of the three Empires engaged in a close alliance, the ostensible object of which is to preserve peace, while the almost certain outcome will be a bloody war. The alliance of the three Emperors, first entered into five years ago, led surely and speedily to the re-opening of the Eastern question, and the partial dismemberment of Turkey. The renewed alliance will very certainly lead sooner or later into another catastrophe. Mr. Bright no doubt wished to thank heaven that we are not like unto those Empires. The assurance that England never had so many friends as now reads somehow like a plagiary from a Queen's Speech. It may be doubted whether any, or at all events many, of the Conservative leaders would agree with the Right Hon'ble member for Birmingham that this phrase had any particular equation with the fact. It is difficult to see in what respect the nations of the earth are either more or less friendly with us in the present year of grace than they were two or three years ago.

FOUR thousand landlords have met in Dublin. This is a large number, seeing that the Irish landlords all told are but ten thousand strong, one-half the island belonging to 744 individuals. This is the second important public meeting that has been held in Dublin by this sorely beset class. A few days before Christmas there was a meeting at which the administration of the Land Act was denounced, and the claim of the landlords to compensation from the State was put forward. At this second and larger meeting the landlords have accepted the Land Act, but demand compensation for the cutting down of rents under its operation. Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, ridicules the notion of compensating the landlords. It is not easy to see why so natural a demand should be the object of "ridicule." If the State cuts down a man's income there is, it would seem, at least a *primâ facie* case for compensation. At the same time, it must be admitted that the question is not free from complications. The Irish landlords are in danger of losing a fourth—perhaps even a third—of their revenue through the decrees of the Land Court. But English and Scotch landlords are losing as much through the compulsion of adverse circumstances. American competition is driving down the letting value of land all over the United Kingdom. Why should one set of landlords receive State compensation for this calamity, while two others—the English and Scotch—get nothing? It may be said that these latter part with their high rentals voluntarily, while the Irish landlords have to submit to the *force majeure* of the law. But that will scarcely be accepted as a valid plea, seeing that it means—if it means anything—that they would not give voluntarily and without press of law what English proprietors grant as a matter of course. The Irish landlords are weighted by their past. Bishop Berkeley denounced a former generation of them as men of "vulturine beaks and bowels of iron," so merciless were they in their dealings with their tenants in the days of their power; the *Times* more recently declared that the name of Irish landlords "stank in the nostrils of Europe," for they "exercised the rights of property with hands of iron, and renounced its duties with fronts of brass." The present generation is not obnoxious to so sweeping a condemnation; but when Irish landlords ask the English tax-payer to pay them the difference between the rents they have hitherto received and what the Land Court has decreed, they are not likely to get their request acceded to without further inquiry. Mr. O'Donnell, in a recent letter to the *Times*, endorsed the claim for compensation to the Irish proprietors, in the name of the general body of the Irish agitators, but, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* pointed out, that was wholly a party manœuvre, for the Irish and the American Irish Press scout the notion as absurd. No doubt this question of compensation for the "revolutionary" and "communistic" decisions of the Land Act will lead to a pitched battle between the Conservatives and the Liberals in the coming session. As the Irish party will almost certainly vote with the former to reimburse the landlords for the losses primarily occasioned by their own agitation, it is just on the cards that the Government may be defeated. Then we shall have a dissolution and all the chances and possible surprises of a general election.

WHILE Sir James Fergusson was in Baroda he found time to discuss two questions of railway extension brought to his notice by Mr. Mathew, the Agent of the B. B. and C. I Railway Company. One of the projects is a branch line from Surat to Bardoli, for the opening up of the Khandeish district. A part of the projected line will pass through Baroda territory, and the Dewan, Sir Madhava Rao, is prepared to contribute a proportionate share of the cost. The other line is from Broach to Jamboosur. His Excellency the Governor is favourable to the proposal to give a guarantee from the Presidency funds towards the construction of this line, which is almost certain to pay from the first, and will undoubtedly pay as much before it has been at work very long as does the Baroda network of branch lines, which now yields eight per cent. on the capital invested. The money can be raised on debentures, which will be readily taken up with a provincial guarantee. It is much to the credit of Sir James Fergusson that in the midst of the exacting ceremonials and gaieties of the Baroda week he found time to closely examine both of these projects, and to come to a decision with regard to them. On one day, that of the durbar, His Excellency devoted three hours to the subject. The survey for the Bardoli line will be at once undertaken. The Jamboosur branch will be proceeded with as soon as the Secretary of State's sanction is accorded to the provincial guarantee which the Governor has agreed should be given by the local Government. While His Excellency was in Ahmedabad he was presented with a memorial signed by upwards of five thousand persons, many of whom are men of high position and considerable wealth. The memorial urges the Government of Bombay to support the scheme of the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the construction of a broad-gauge line from Godhra to Cawnpore, by way of Rutlam and Gwalior. This line, the memorialists point out, will bring Gujerat and Kathyawar into direct communication with Central India and will connect the railway and canal systems of Upper India with the port of Bombay by a route shorter by a hundred miles than any now in existence. An immense traffic, both in goods and passengers, may be counted upon for this line. The great shrines in Kathyawar on the one side, and Benares and other places almost as holy on the other, will supply enormous numbers of passengers engaged on pilgrimages, as may be expected when two hundred thousand pilgrims resort to one temple alone every year. With regard to goods traffic, forty thousand tons are now carried upon pack bullocks and carts between the Palee terminus of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and Rutlam. The saving of distance between Khundwa and Baroda will be nearly five hundred miles as compared to the present route *viâ* Bombay. This project may be regarded, of course, as the rival of the line proposed by the G. I. P. Railway Company from Bhopal to Jhansi and Gwalior, with a branch to Cawnpore, but in reality it would bring into communication two different regions. The G. I. P. project would bring Central India into direct communication with Bombay, while the B. B. and C. I. line would place Central India in communication with Gujerat and Kathyawar. It seems to us that there is ample room for both lines; and that the construction of both is only a question of time.

THE Russians seem to be great lovers of national commemorations. Nineteen years ago they celebrated the thousandth anniversary of the founding of their essentially modern empire. The establishment under Tartar auspices of the Muscovite power, out of which what is now called Russia really grew, is passed over in silence. But the discovery, conquest, and annexation of Siberia is about to be made the subject of a grand festival, and, with questionable taste, special attention is to be called in the course of the rejoicings to the part played by the Polish exiles in civilizing the country. Three hundred years ago Siberia was annexed to Russia through the good offices of a Cossack brigand, named Yermak, who, after conquering the country for his own amusement and in pursuit of his ordinary occupation, presented it as a peace-offering to his sovereign, Ivan the Terrible. The previous misdeeds of Yermak were forgiven, and the Tsar took possession of the country so gracefully offered to him. Considering the vastness of the territory thus made over to the Russian Tsar, it is difficult to understand its having been subdued by one enterprising robber at the head of a not very numerous band. But explorers have before now taken possession of islands, and even of continents, in the name of the sovereign to whom they owed allegiance; and it was probably in this fashion that Yermak constituted himself master of the whole of Siberia. According to modern ideas, the conquest of a country has not been effected until something like a regular Government has been established by the successful invaders. Yermak, however, had done nothing of this kind; and if the region whose chiefs he claimed to have vanquished had not been occupied at various points by the troops of his Government, Yermak remaining with his scant following in Siberia, would probably have found that he had, indeed, captured a land of Tartars. Siberia in any case became in the year 1581 a portion of the Russian dominions; and the event is now to be celebrated with great pomp. A history, too, of Siberia is promised, in which, as before mentioned, full recognition will be given to the beneficial influence exercised by the Poles in the Siberian community. Attention will possibly be called to the fact that the Poles were not in the first instance consulted as to whether the task of civilizing Siberia was one which it would please them to undertake. For the last hundred years and more this work has in any case been theirs; and a history of the Poles exiled to Siberia, and of the reasons for which they were expatriated, would form as instructive a history, though perhaps a more painful one, than that of Siberia itself. But for a whole series of Polish insurrections the Russians would, indeed, have found it very difficult to colonise Siberia in a suitable manner; and the historian of Siberia, if he enters with spirit into his work, will probably endeavour to show that there was something providential in those continual Polish upheavals which rendered it possible for the Russian Government to transplant from time to time thousands of its most educated subjects in the extreme west of its territory to districts in the forest where education had not yet penetrated.

The colonization of Siberia has been effected by the constant deportation of three classes of Russian subjects: Russians suspected or convicted of treasonable conduct, Russians sentenced to penal servitude, and Polish patriots. A smaller class of colonists, too, has been formed by disorderly serfs whom, for no matter what reason, their masters had, prior to the Emancipation Act, handed over to the Government for transportation to Siberia. The peasants thus banished were not treated as criminals; but they were assigned to particular districts, and cultivated the land which was made over to them under the surveillance, more or less rigorous, of the local police. But the flower of Siberian civilization has undoubtedly been contributed by the Poles. Russian ministers and high officials have been sent there by one ruler, to be recalled by his successor; and the late Sir Arthur Helps, in his *Ivan de Biron*, has presented a striking picture of the confidential servant of the Empress Anne, as he returns from Siberia, meeting on the road the confidential servant of the Empress Elizabeth, who is just going there. But the Poles have been exiled to Siberia by tens of thousands, there to remain, and a despotic Government which holds, like the Tartars, that "the conquered can never become the friends of the conquerors," is perhaps right in a worldly and political sense when, proposing to banish its foes, it expatriates them for the term of their natural life. This in any case has been the course followed by the Russians in regard to conquered Poles. Now and then a Pole who has been sent to Siberia a young man has been allowed to return to Poland an old one. A considerable number of exiles, too, were recalled by the clemency of the Emperor Alexander II. on his accession to the throne; and it is quite possible that when in due time the Emperor Alexander III. is crowned, some further amnesty will be published in favour of banished Poles. But according to some authorities, including the Poles themselves, exile to Siberia, though it may often break a man's spirit, has in some cases the effect of fortifying him and rendering him fit for further enterprises of the kind which originally brought him into trouble; and the part played by the so-called "Siberians" among the Polish population of Warsaw in the insurrectional days of 1863 was not calculated to confirm the views of Russians who might have learnt to regard the Tartar maxim above cited as more cynical than true.

It is said that after a certain number of years passed in Siberia, many of the exiles abandon not only all hope, but moreover all idea, of making the long return journey. Their services are too valuable for the Russians in good policy to keep them for any length of time in prison, under arrest, or even under a strict surveillance. Men of education are greatly needed in Siberia for educational offices, and for all kinds of administrative posts; and that a considerable amount of liberty is granted even to serious offenders is certain from the accounts published of life in Siberia by Russians and Poles who have escaped therefrom. Michael Bakounin, for instance, the arch-Nihilist of Zurich and Geneva, could never have made his way from the interior of Siberia to the sea coast but for the permission given to him by the Governor-General, whose cousin he happened to be, to go out on shooting excursions which kept him from his assigned place of residence first for a day or two, then for a week at a time, finally for ever. Several men of ingenuity and persistency—the Pole Piotrowski among others—have contrived to get away from Siberia. This vast prison is, indeed by its very vastness, a prison where the confinement is not very strict. But for the most part a Polish insurgent or a Russian revolutionist sent to Siberia becomes after a time acclimatised to the place and once reconciled to it, begins a new career, which is often a prosperous one. Putting aside the criminals and the disorderly peasants of Russia, the class of political exiles to which Siberia is chiefly indebted for such civilization as she possesses has, as already said, been recruited mainly from Poland. Many members of the principal families in Russia were sent to Siberia after the military insurrection by which the accession of the Emperor Nicholas, in the winter of 1825, was followed; and numbers of political offenders have been banished there since the commencement, nearly twenty years ago, of the Nihilist agitation. Under every reign since that of Catherine Polish insurgents, after each fresh rising in the partitioned country, have been deported to Siberia; and though it seems paradoxical to say so, Siberia is probably the only part of the Russian realm where the Pole can lead a free life. Some day, when the colossal empire in due time breaks up, Siberia may become an independent land. It is already in many important respects the most civilized portion of the Russian dominions.

THE inexplicable obstinacy of the Egyptian authorities in the matter of the maintenance of their very strict quarantine rules against vessels from India is nothing less than a public grievance. Besides the great inconvenience occasioned to thousands of passengers by the delays caused, the outward mails are retarded, and much otherwise avoidable trouble and loss is the result. The mail-steamer last week, the Mirzapore, did not arrive here till Thursday morning, and this week the Siam is in the same case. The outward steamers ought not to reach Bombay later than Tuesday, and would not in the ordinary course of things; but the refusal of the Egyptian authorities to allow pilots to board vessels from India for the purpose of piloting them through the Suez Canal causes a great many ships to get aground during the passage, and the result, of course, is that the Canal is constantly being blocked, and the traffic delayed. The arrival of the outward mail on Thursday morning, or late on Wednesday, makes it impossible for merchants to reply to their correspondence by the next homeward mail, which leaves at 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon; so they have to submit to a week's delay. This state of things is hard on shipowners also, and especially on the P. and O. Company, whose best ships are unable to keep good time. The utter unreasonableness of these vexatious restrictions is shown by the fact that the latest received district season reports of the Bombay Presidency, for the week ended the 28th December, mention only three deaths from cholera throughout the Presidency, namely, one in Poona city and two in the Haveli taluka of the same district.

THE working results tell rather heavily against the "cheap" narrow gauge. The loco. expenses per train-mile for the first half of 1881 on the B. B. and C. I. were annas 13·84; G. I. P., annas 13·85; and Rajputana, annas 15·38. The cost of materials for permanent way renewals per single mile was Rs. 228·36 on the Rajputana for the first half of 1881, and the average cost of the same on the B. B. and C. I. per half-year over the last two years was Rs. 152·15. Considering the length of time the respective lines have been at work, these figures are rather startling.

BARODA AFTER THE FESTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JAN. 3.

THE Baroda week is past and gone, the guests are vanished with the old year, and the place is now more than melancholy as one wanders down the road and through the Kambata Bagh, so lately the scene of such excitement. I went to see the wild animals. They all seemed fatigued and blasé from the late excitement of seeing or being seen by so many thousands; the rhinoceros would not deign to take notice of me, and I am sure the gravest provocation would never have induced him to attack his brother; the rams all seemed to be suffering from sore heads—by the bye, a failing from which I hear several of the guests were not free during their visit, which must be attributed to the mixing of several brands of champagne at the banquet and elsewhere: the wrestlers were eating largely, which accounts for the fat sleekly appearance of many of them in the arena, very far from "fit." I then wandered to the station and saw the triumphal arch at its entrance, looking tawdry and out of place. I went to the waiting-room, which was always so crowded at night, and where one night I discovered H. H. Aga Nasir Shah, who although furnished with letters from the Resident at Hyderabad and Sir Salar Jung, was permitted to remain in the railway station, and no carriage placed at his disposal, while civilities of every description were showed to others who had not such good credentials. Thence I fled to the Guest House, the late scene of so much mirth and gaiety, hoping to find some one there; but there desolation reigned paramount—dozens of empty bottles all round, ghastly remembrances of late orgies. The tents are still remaining in their long rows, so much resembling one another, that you are not surprised at that gallant guest who mistook his tent and undressed in another, and on finding out his mistake, had to bolt, leaving a portion of his clothes behind, much to the surprise of the married couple who discovered them in the morning. I then went to Mr. Fazulbhoy, the carriage contractor, who was selling off the furniture of the Guest House, and asked him for a carriage to take me to the race-course that I might see if there were any horses going round; but he said that the carriages had all fled in the same manner as the guests, and were now plying for hire in Poona and Bombay. He casually observed that he had made about Rs. 20,000 profit in the carriage contract alone, he having been paid Rs. 30 for each carriage, and actually gave considerably less than half that himself. This was more than I could bear, so I rushed home and went to bed, only to be awoke in the morning by the frantic beating of drums and braying of trumpets. Whatever the week may have been for the guests, I can safely say that for the troops and officers who have come here on duty it has been anything but a holiday time.

THE FANCY BALL.

"YES, it is quite true that in a moment of expansion I promised to "do" for you an account of the fancy ball. The truth must be owned. I should like to break that promise, for I feel that my pen cannot do justice to that brilliant Baroda carnival. I am inclined to think that it would not have been quite so bril

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 4, 4-45 P. M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at rs. 7 15-16d. received at per cent., above that in full.

It is stated that the amount of Council drafts to be sold next week is 50 lakhs.

Bar silver closed at 51⅞d. per ounce ; market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 84 ; Four-and-a-half ditto, 91¼.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF MADRAS ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 4.

The Governor left Madras at six o'clock this evening, on tour. He is expected to return on the 21st instant. The Commander-in-Chief, General Sir F. Roberts, also left to-day per s.s. Socotra for Burmah. He is expected to return by the end of February. The usual salutes were fired.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

MEETING OF LANDLORDS IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, JAN. 3.

A meeting consisting of 4,000 landlords was held in Dublin to-day. Resolutions were adopted accepting the Land Act, but stating that the landlords would claim compensation if the decisions of the Assistant Commissioners with regard to the reduction of rents, were maintained.

THE NATIONALIST PARTY IN EGYPT.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The *Times* publishes a letter to-day from Arabi Bey, giving the programme of the Nationalist party in Egypt. The programme affirms the suzerainty of the Ottoman and expresses loyalty to the Khedive. It accepts the necessity of European supervision, but regards such necessity as only of a temporary character. The programme further demands a representative Government, and that the army, which is the guardian of liberty, should be increased to 18,000 men.

SPEECHES BY MESSRS. BRIGHT AND CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

In a speech to his constituents at Birmingham yesterday, Mr. Bright said that although England was without allies, she never had more friends than at the present time. The Right Hon'ble gentleman justified the coercive measures of the Government in Ireland.

Mr. Chamberlain also addressed the meeting, and said that the latest returns from Ireland showed a decrease of 40 per cent. in agarian crimes. He ridiculed the landlord's claim for compensation.

OBITUARY.

Major-General John Hume, Bengal Staff Corps.

RUSSIA AND THE TURKISH FINANCES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 3.

The Russian Consul General at Philippopolis has virtually embargoed the Roumelian tributes to the Sultan by making a prior claim of 23,600,000 francs for expenses incurred by the Russian army of occupation.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Cathay, with the outward English mails of the 22nd ultimo, left here for Bombay at 1 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.	
Fair Dhollera.....	4⅝
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
32 lbs. Shirtings.....	5-10½
34 ,, ...	7
40's Mule Twist.....	0-10
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	99⅜
5 ,, French Rentes	115
Bar Silver	51 13-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	84
4½ ,, ...	91½

Arrivals—Parisn, Renfrew and Ambrix.
Departure Arago.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JAN. 4, 7-35 A. M.

Small mail-steamer Mirzapore, from Bombay, arrived.

GALLE, JAN. 4, 8-54 A. M.

French mail-steamer Peiho, from Aden and Colombo, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, JANUARY 3.
(Madras time.)

At 10 p.m. .. .. 76·7 Farht.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4.

,, 6 a.m.	72·2
,, 10 a.m.	80·7
,, 2 p.m.	84·3
,, 4 p.m.	83·7

An official report from Colonel Barton, Political Agent, Kathiawar, to the Government of Bombay dated December 30, states that "a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Rajkote at midnight of the 27th instant, apparently travelling from west to east."

The Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

New postage stamps corresponding in value to those at present in use in Bombay have been put in circulation at Goa and Damaun from the 1st, and will be adopted at Diu from the 15th instant.

A paper published at Delhi states that both Agra and Jeypore are "full of visitors," nearly all of whom are tourists from England and America.

Herr Bandmann's company intend visiting Madras after a short season in Calcutta, and are expected there early in February.

Reviewing the events of the year 1881 in India, the *Englishman* remarks :—The withdrawal of the British troops from the Khyber and from Kandahar, and the civil war, followed by the consolidation of the Amir's power in Afghanistan ; the inauguration of a new Public Works policy ; the announcement of an important extension of the system of local decentralisation initiated by the late lamented Lord Mayo during the Viceregal tour in Upper India and part of Rajputana, and the declarations of policy of which it has been the occasion ; the publication of State Minutes regarding the construction and future sphere of action of the Agricultural Department, and the means to be adopted for meeting the educational needs of the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians ; the constitution of a Committee to reconsider the existing system of State education ; the introduction of the Bill for regulating emigration to the districts of Assam and Cachar ; the visit of Lord Ripon to Burmah,—these and not unnecessarily many more noteworthy events of the year. The amount of mature deliberation and solid work embraced or foreshadowed in what has thus been done is sufficient not merely to redeem Lord Ripon's Government from the reproach of inactivity which impatient critics were at first disposed to cast upon it, but would alone justify its title to rank among the most energetic administrations the country ever had.

It appears from the official returns for October, just issued, that in the United States the excess of exports of merchandize over the imports was $9,371,456, while the import of gold and silver coin exceeded the exports by $7,163,013.

Defending and explaining the military estimates in the Chamber of Deputies, the Italian Minister of War urged the construction of railways as important from a military point of view, if for no reason but to make an Italian alliance properly appreciated. The estimates were approved by an enormous majority.

The Committee of Colonial Defences having determined to institute a thorough investigation of the capabilities of defence of foreign harbours, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Crossman, R. E., C. M. G., has proceeded on a tour of inspection, with the view of making a report as to the best means of effectually defending our foreign possessions, both by fortifications and submarine torpedoes. Colonel Crossman's visit will extend to the following stations :—Bombay, Sydney, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Bermuda, Cape Town, Mauritius, Trincomalee, Hongkong, and Singapore.

A telegram from St. Petersburg, December 8, reports that "the *Moscow Vremya* expresses indignation at the reference made in President Arthur's message to the representations made by the United States to Russia on the subject of the Jews. It says that the President has departed from the principles of the American policy of non-interference in the affairs of foreign countries. It remarks that a message did not refer to the English treatment of Ireland. The journal says :—'President Arthur recently replied all interference with regard to the Panama Canal, but yet he allows himself to judge Russian affairs, which he does not understand.'"

Says the *Daily News* :—The so-called settlement of Zululand has reduced the country to a state of anarchy which calls for the speedy adoption of a radical policy. It is certain that the Zulus ought no longer to have imposed upon them chiefs who are adepts in the work of massacre, and whose chief object apparently is to enrich themselves by the plunder of the tribes whose extermination they have effected. It is imperative that the new Governor of Natal should bring to the solution of these difficulties a calm and impartial judgment, and that he should be instructed to encourage the Zulus to make known to him their wishes concerning the future government of their country.

Rather a smart quarrel has taken place between the Conservatives and Clericals in Germany. It seems that the Government is greatly enraged with the Clerical leader, Dr. Windthorst, on account of his voting against the Economic Council Bill. In consequence of this the semi-official *Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* makes a violent attack upon him. This organ accuses the Clerical leader in strong language of unpatriotic conduct, condemning the opinion which he is supposed to have given during the sitting of the Commission selected for the consideration of the Hamburg Customs Annexation Bill. Dr. Windthorst is reported to have asked whether foreign interests, especially those of England and Russia, would not be affected by the annexation. This question, according to Conservative ideas, is unpatriotic to the fullest extent.

With reference to the heavy weather prevailing in the Atlantic during the last week of November, the steamers Parthia and Labrador, which arrived at New York on Dec. 8, give similar accounts of the hurricanes and storms they encountered to those of other vessels which arrived earlier. Besides the gales on the 21st and 23rd, the captain of the Parthia reported a furious one on the 26th, 27th, and 28th November, with no abatement until the banks of Newfoundland were reached. On December 3 two boats were stove in, the rails were jammed and bent, and if all on deck had not been secured they would have been swept away. "The waves (says the captain) were so high when we sank in the trough of the sea that they broke over our topmast crosstrees." The gale on the 21st carried away the Labrador's house and steerage companionway, the port and starboard houses on the main-deck, the captain's bridge, the front of the pilot-house, the skylights fore and aft, crushed the starboard boat, and damaged all the joiner's work on deck. Six men were seriously bruised, two of whom, when the steamer arrived at New York, were still in hospital.

A telegram from a passenger in the s. s. Ceylon, dated Constantinople, December 6, states :—We spent December 1 and 2 at the Piræus in order to visit Athens. We then proceeded against a heavy north-east gale to Chanak, arriving on the 5th in the evening, and reached Constantinople to-day. We have anchored opposite Galata, and remain until Thursday at midnight, when we leave for Smyrna.

M. Papon, a deputy for the department of the Eure, has introduced into the Chamber of Deputies a Bill for the immediate purchase of the whole of the French railways by the Government. The scheme provides for the division of the great lines into sections of 2,500 kilometres, each of which is to be managed by a company under the general supervision of the Ministry of Public Works. M. Papon's proposal is already meeting with considerable opposition.

It is to be hoped, the *Daily News* remarks, that Sir William Harcourt will harden his heart and deafen his ears to the appeals which are being made to him in behalf of the persons now suffering imprisonment for bribery. Parliament has done its duty by severe penal enactments against this offence ; the Attorney-General has done his duty in prosecuting ; juries have, in one or two exceptional cases, done their duty by convicting on the clearest evidence ; the judges have done their duty by passing sentences of exemplary severity on the culprits. Matters having reached this point, the Home Secretary is asked to intervene in order to nullify the whole business. The Executive is entreated to undo the work of the Legislature and the Judiciary. This conflict of the three powers in the State would be a scandal and a jest. It would be a rebuke to the judges who have acted in the spirit of the Legislature and with a correct appreciation of the moral obligation devolving on them. It would be an invitation to judges in future to pass little more than nominal sentences, under penalty of otherwise seeing the convictions ignominiously set aside. It would ensure bribers practical impunity, even if they had the rare misfortune of finding a jury honest enough to convict them. It is probable that the persons who have been convicted are in the ordinary relations of life respectable and estimable. It is certain that they are no worse than scores of men who have escaped scot free. But if A and B are found out they must be punished, though all the other letters of the alphabet should escape not less merited chastisement.

Prince Bismarck entered on a dangerous experiment when he sought for the prosperity of his country in the arid fields of protection. The new tariff came into force on the 1st of January, 1880, and, a Berlin inquirer having been at the pains to collect trade and official evidence of its operation, the Board of Trade has published a summary of his investigations. An English paper says that, as might be anticipated, it is not an encouraging document. Generally speaking, although there are exceptions, the Chambers of Commerce report against the Chancellor's scheme, and it is most significant that those who uphold it not only demand more protection, but also the grant of drawbacks on articles exported. These are two effects sure to follow on the adoption of an artificial stimulus, because whenever what we may call the subsidised trades are not profitable they naturally call for additional State aid. This is the case with the iron industries, which, although they have benefited by restriction, find the duties on raw iron "much too low." What the Government expected was that the home trade would increase generally, or at least that wages and profits would improve. Yet the complaints are exactly like those we were accustomed to in the piping times of protection : trade is shackled, the prices of the necessaries of life have risen, and the workmen have not yet obtained higher pay. Zittau, in Saxony, has discovered, what everybody knew before, that the burden of the new duties falls, not on foreign countries, but on Germany itself. Nor could it well be otherwise, since the inevitable result of all high tariffs, which are intended to exclude commodities, is either to diminish trade or raise the cost of necessaries, and at times to inflict both evils simultaneously on the protected community. On the whole, however, even the German producers have the wit to see that they are levying taxes on each other, and are unable to impose them on the foreigner. We do not, however, discern any strong indications of trust in sound principles, and Germany, like other countries bewitched by the notion of taxing the foreigner, will have to endure the severe experiences which error always entails.

The approaching close of the Oxford and Cambridge Commissions, remarks a London paper, will leave the universities in a very anomalous condition. "Since the establishment of the Commissions the old statutes have been virtually abrogated, the Commissioners having freely used their power of suspending vacant offices. The suspension, however, takes effect only during the continuance of the existence of the Commissions, which expire at the end of the present month. Thereafter the old law once more comes into full operation, and will so continue until the statutes of the Commissioners are approved of by Parliament—an interval which may last indefinitely, and will certainly extend over several months. Meanwhile all vacant appointments will be subject to the old restrictions, as in the case of the headship of Corpus Christi, Oxford, for which only persons in holy orders are eligible. This is a very awkward state of affairs, but it will probably have the effect of reducing parliamentary criticism of the new statutes to a minimum. It is generally felt that it would be better to let them pass with all their blemishes than run the risk of the interregnum being indefinitely prolonged."

An American "of considerable experience in the travel of his own country, as well as that to England," favours the *Daily News* with his view of English railway travelling. He says :—

Even had I come to England in a cynical mood, the uniform courtesy and kindness which have everywhere greeted me would completely disarm malevolent criticism and rob it of its sting. So I offer these remarks in no carping spirit, and trust they will be so received. The extreme beauty of your highly cultivated country is a delight to the eye and an inspiration to the poet ; but the manner of seeing it, cooped up in a close, ill-ventilated railway carriage, is far from pleasant. In the summer, when the windows can be lowered, a journey of a short distance is tolerable if you have company, but in fall and winter the carriages are chill and damp. Passengers are compelled to travel with two or three bales, more or less, of rugs, shawls, and coats, and be content with a tin can of hot water for heating the feet—a primitive arrangement that might be accepted for a ride in an open waggon, but is a most dismal failure as a heating apparatus for a first-class railway carriage. At night the compartments are so dimly lighted as to throw the traveller into a profound state of melancholy. If the railway companies intend a journey to be a period of probation for passengers before entering into the heaven of a well-lighted, cheerful home, their scheme is a gigantic success. Otherwise, not. Permit me to say, in righteous indignation, that some of the third-class carriages I have seen are a disgrace, and should not be tolerated. The average cost of travel in America is one and a half to two pence per mile—a rate that but slightly exceeds your own. But the corporations there—even the monopolies—would not dare to foist such wretched rolling-stock on the public as is used on some of the London trunk lines. But, Mr. Editor, what is it that makes the average passenger look so sad ? Why is he shrouded in impenetrable gloom ? I know that a journey in one of your compartment carriages is an unspeakably solemn thing ; but it need not sour the lineaments of every countenance. I recently travelled from London to Folkestone in a tidal train at the "matchless speed" of thirty-five miles an hour, and was unfortunate enough to get into a crowded smoking compartment. The spectacle was unique. Of the fourteen occupying it only two enjoyed the blessed privilege of an introduction ; consequently conversation, which was confined strictly to them, may be said to have lagged somewhat. As Willis said in his English notes, "Every man looked as disagreeable as possible, as though he were afraid I was going to do the beastly thing of speaking to him." Now, Mr. Editor, this barbarous custom has its source in pure selfishness and strained etiquette. It is eagerly unnatural to face a man for two or three hours (separated by a distance of only two feet) in absolute silence while your eyes wear a dull, lustreless stare, as though his countenance were a transparent vacuity.

E. E. E.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

The performance at the Gaiety Theatre last evening before a pretty full house was one of the best we have seen in Bombay. The one act comedy "Faint Heart never won Fair Lady" was admirably played. Miss Edith Wilson's representation of the Duchess of the piece was charming, and Miss Kate Thoburn acted her part as the young King of Spain with much grace and vivacity. Mr. F. Merer's "Ruy Gomaz" was really excellent, and spoke of much careful study. Afterwards there was a comic drama, "The Bonnie Fishwife," in which Miss Kate Thoburn achieved very marked success. The manner in which she sang "Caller Herring" drew great applause from all parts of the house, and her Scotch accent was perfection. The performance last evening was in every respect very successful.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to an article in your yesterday's issue about the earthquake at Madras, Calcutta, and Ceylon, and touching a remark therein that no trace of earthquake was felt here, I beg to state for the information of your readers that on the morning of Saturday last, when, as I note from your issue of yesterday, the shock was experienced at Madras, Calcutta, and Ceylon, between half-past seven and eight o'clock, while I was lying on a sofa, I experienced a slight shock extending over a few seconds only, which I first attributed to giddiness, though I am not subject to fits of giddiness. The idea of an earthquake never entered into my head until a glance at your paper enabled me to arrive at the true sources of such unusual sensation. I hope residents of Girgaum, where I live, will corroborate my statement, if they have experienced a similar sensation.

Jan. 3. B.

A COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was a passenger on the 2nd inst. in the mail train leaving Bombay at 2-30 p.m. Owing to the accommodation being insufficient for the number of passengers at Boree-bunder station, other carriages had to be added after the train had been made up ; thus causing a delay of quite half an hour. At Byculla there were more passengers waiting to go on, and very little room for them. To make matters worse, the lamps were not lighted in any of the carriages until we reached Khandalla, so that we had not even the rays of a "lantern dimly burning" to dispel the gloom of the tunnels I need hardly say we were nearly thirty minutes late when we reached Poona. The non-lighting of the lamps was of course quite inexcusable ; and I really think the Railway Company might have foreseen a possible increase in the number of travellers on this occasion (when not only were the volunteers entertaining their friends at Lanowlee, but visitors to Baroda were passing through Bombay on their return from the festivities at that place), and might have taken steps to prevent overcrowding, even if they could not manage to keep to their proper time. It would, however, appear to be hopeless to expect punctuality from the G. I. P. for this is the fourth time within the last three weeks that I have travelled between Poona and Bombay,—twice each way,—and on each occasion the train has been from forty to twenty minutes late, from no unavoidable cause.

E. E. E.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B. V. R. Corps, Gymkhana, evening.
Children's Fête, Byculla Schools, 6 p.m.
Divine Service, on board ship Canute, 7-30 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m. (Bombay time.)

Vessels arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 3rd :—Huzara (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday :—Cyphrenes (s), Gordon.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Hughenden (s), for Antwerp ; Byculla (s), Rangoon ; Bhundara (s) and Khandalla (s), Calcutta ; Euphrates (s), Persian Gulf.

Music at the Gymkhana.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening :—

March.....	Andreas Hofer ..... Pavlis.
Overture	L'Italiana in Algieri..... Rossini.
Grand Finale	from Ariele ..... Otto Bach.
Waltz	Brise des Nuits ..... Lamothe.
Quadrille.....	Jewel of Asia..... Faust.
Galop	Nur Schnell..... Roth.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Regent entered the dock on Tuesday.

Diu.—Senhor Pedro Francisco d'Ornellas Perry de Camara, the new Governor of Diu, arrived there and took charge of his office on the 18th December.

Theft.—Shaik Ismail Adam was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing Rs. 22-14 in cash belonging to Abdoola Noor Mahomed. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Rookminibai Dispensary at Callian.—During the month of December last 615 patients were treated in this charitable institution. Of this number 522 were new admissions (including 9 in-door patients), of whom 428 were cured, 97 absented, and 89 are still under treatment. This includes 93 remaining from last month.

Refusal of Duty.—Mr. J. M. Brewis, chief engineer of the steamship Bedowin, was yesterday charged at the instance of Captain W. T. Sherborne, the master of the vessel, before Mr. W. Webb, with refusing to do his duty, and using obscene language towrds the complainant. The defendant having tendered an apology for his conduct, the case was dismissed.

Charge of Defamation.—The case Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola *versus* Mahomed Alarakia Ebrahim was called on for further hearing yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan. The defendant stood charged with defaming the complainant by means of a hand-bill, written and lithographed, and distributed amongst the Mahomedan community, reflecting upon his character. Mr. Payne appeared for the complainant. Evidence for the prosecution was gone into ; after which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment.

A Breach of the Opium Act.—Abdool Cadur Shaik Mudbar was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of having in his possession a quantity of opium without a licence from the Collector of Bombay. He was fined Rs. 30, or in default to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner was further convicted of having in his possession a quantity of opium, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account of its possession. He was fined a further sum of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Serious Assaults.—Magata Peeraswamy, a Madrassee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of voluntarily causing hurt by means of an instrument for cutting to Rajee Ramaswamy woman, at Doravie, on the 11th ultimo. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.—Balloo Shiva was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of wounding Ragoo Bhambao and three others at Byculla yesterday morning. The prisoner, while under the influence of liquor, created a disturbance, and when remonstrated with by Ragoo Bhambao, assaulted him with a knife. Three other persons who came to Ragoo's rescue were also assaulted by prisoner with the knife. He was sentenced to six months' rigorious imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 on board the ship Canute. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch for friends from shore will leave A pollo-bunder at 7 p.m. precisely.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Australia, Captain T. J. Alderton, will sail to-day for London with the European mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs. W. Liardet and infant.	Mr. Jagoo Comass.
Mr. J. and Mrs. King.	Mr. D. Roche.
Mrs. W. Liardet's European nurse.	Mr. N. Ward.
	Mr. Geo. Ramsay.
Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher and 2 children.	Mr. and Mrs. Whittel.
	Master Gerald.

FOR VENICE—Captain and Mrs. B. Coulson.
FOR BRINDISI—Col. J. G. Bell.
FOR GIBRALTAR—Colonel Knowles.
FOR SUEZ—Capt. M de Horne.
FOR MALTA—Mr. L. C. Abbott.

The following passages have been engaged by the s. s. Sokhara, Captain J. Orman, sailing on 12th January :—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. P. S. Melvill.	A lady.
Mrs. and Miss Melvill.	Dr. and Mrs. Western.
Mr. A. R. Eddy.	

By the s. s. Rome, Captain G. F. Cates, sailing on the 19th January :—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. G. W. Llewhellin.	Mr. W. B. Garton.
Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett.	Mrs. Lillie.
Mr. Geo. Yates.	

FOR LONDON.

Mrs. Allan F. Turner, two children and European nurse.	Mr. Nathan Phillips.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Canverse. Lieut. Col. H. Macey.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

In accordance with instructions from India Headquarters, E, Battery B. Brigade R. H. A. will proceed from Kirkee, under arrangements to be made by the General Officer Commanding Poona Division in communication with General Officer Mysore Division, by rail on the 16th instant, *en route* to Bangalore to relieve B. Battery B. Brigade R. H. A., proceeding to England. The first-named battery will take over the establishments and equipment of the latter at Bangalore. Those of E/B R. H. A. will be disposed of under orders from the Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery. The camp equipage of this battery to be returned to the Ordnance Depôt, Poona.

It is notified by the Quartermaster-General that the 20th Regiment N. I. will march from Baroda on the 17th instant to Bombay, arriving at that station on the 16th February, embark on the 17th for Vingorla, whence the regiment will march to Belgaum. Tent lascars and camp equipage are to be taken with the regiment to Belgaum.

PENSIONERS' FETE.

Referring to our remarks about the Pensioners' Fête in yesterday's issue, we are requested to state that the entertainment has been unavoidably postponed until Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2-30 p. m. Bombay time.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, 4, Elphinstone-circle, to confirm the special resolutions which were carried at a meeting held on the 12th December last. Mr. H. A. Richardson presided, and there was a fair attendance of shareholders. The chairman having read the notice convening the meeting, the first resolution for winding up the company voluntarily, published in our yesterday's paper, was proposed by Mr. John Macfarlane, seconded by Mr. R. V. Reid, and carried. It was next proposed by Mr. N. M. Wadia, seconded by Mr. Lukhmidas Khemjee, and carried, that Messrs. J. A. Bryce, H. A. Richardson, and M. R. Wyer, having agreed to perform the duties of the office without remuneration, be appointed liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the company, and that he was empowered to sell the property and effects thereof, and to make all necessary inquiries made regarding the loss by the recent fire in the company's factory, the chairman stated that it was very hard at present to estimate the loss, because it depended upon the cost of replacing. The property was insured for £16,000. As regarded interruption to business, however, would be some interruption, but it was impossible to say how much. Fortunately, the lease of another mill was secured for the company about seven months ago, and it would be available for their use. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL

At the weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, there were present Dr. Cook (chairman), Dr. Pinkerton, Messrs. R. M. Sayani, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, R. N. Khote, M. N. Banajee, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Capt. Morland, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.

HEALTH OFFICER'S QUARTERLY REPORT.

The Health Officer's report for the second quarter of 1881 was submitted.

The following are the remarks of the Municipal Commissioner in the report :—On perusing the Health Officer's report for the second quarter of 1881, which has reached me to-day, I observe that great delay has attended the preparation of this report, and that one month and a half has elapsed between the despatch of the manuscript from the office of the Health Department and the receipt by me of the report in its printed form. Such irregularities call for severe censure, and a fine on the Health Officer. I find that the number of deaths was 5,534, as compared with 5,384 in the same quarter of 1880. A greater number of deaths is attributed to remittent fever than to any other cause, 1,447 cases being referred by Dr. Weir to this head. Only 4 deaths are ascribed to enteric fever, 340 to diarrhœa, and 162 to cholera. I observe that the number of bodies disposed of by burial, burning, and removal to the towers of silence is given as 5,705, and that the total number of deaths, exclusive of still-born, shewn in the final table, aggregates 8,052. I find a difficulty in reconciling the results thus arrived at. The Health Officer has recorded some interesting remarks on the rise and progress of the cholera epidemic, which formed a marked feature in the disease history of this quarter. He shewed that the epidemic first established itself in Funneswady, and it was here that the greatest number of deaths occurred. It is noteworthy that out of 254 seizures, 112 cases occurred amongst persons who had been living and labouring in Bombay, the heaviest mortality being amongst persons coming from Ratnagiri. I think this fact deserves special notice, as I observe in connection with it that all the earlier cases occurred in the harbour or the bunders adjacent thereto, and that the first appearance of cholera in Funneswady was distinctly traceable to the same quarter. Looking to the total number of deaths and to the incidence of the death-rate in the several districts, I find that the greatest mortality occurred in Kammateepoora, and the lowest in the southern division of the Fort, the lowest rate per 1,000 being exhibited in the latter district (leaving the harbour out of account), and the highest in Khara Talao. The Health Officer draws attention to the fact that the low death-rate in the Fort that a part of the city area which does not suffer from a dense or poverty-stricken population will compare favorably even with a thinly populated suburban area. At the same time, it may be noted, whether as a partial explanation or as a coincidence, that the southern portion of the Fort depends for its drainage exclusively on an underground system. It seems to me, in considering mortality and unhealthiness with reference to the density of population in any given area, that it is at least as important to have some information as to the cubic contents of dwelling accommodation as of the ground surface area.

Since writing these remarks I have discussed with the Health Officer the several apparent discrepancies to which my attention was drawn, and he has satisfactorily explained them. The difference between the total number of deaths elicited from the final table and that given in other parts of the report is due to a printer's error, by which the word "other" is inserted in the heading of column 13 of the final table. The difference between the total number of deaths and the total number of bodies disposed of is owing to the inclusion in the latter of bodies still-born. Other minor discrepancies are accounted for by the fact that whereas the figures given in the body of the report deal with the three months April, May, and June, the tabular statement at the end deals with the 13 weeks beginning on the 5th April and ending on the 28th June."

After some discussion on the subject of the registration of deaths, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee proposed, and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik seconded, that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain the Health Officer's report as to the classification of deaths that should be given in the weekly and quarterly returns in order to make such returns more reliable. The proposition was carried.

The report of the Health Officer was then recorded.

GRATUITOUS MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following letter was read :—

Bombay, 2nd January, 1882.

The Secretary, Town Council.

Dear Sir,—Following the principle adopted by the medical profession in Ireland, I beg to offer my services gratuitously as a physician or obstetric surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, or any other institution under the control of the Municipality, and request you will lay this application before the Council at their next meeting.—Yours faithfully.,

ALFRED MCCABE.,
Licentiate of Midwifery, Dublin, &c., &c.

It was resolved that Dr. McCabe be informed that there is no such appointment as that referred to in his letter in the gift of the Town Council.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

A letter, dated 20th December, 1881, from Mr. Budrudin Tyabjee, Secretary Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, was read, communicating the thanks of the Anjuman-i-Islam, both to the Town Council and the Corporation, for sanctioning the special grant of Rs. 5,000 in aid of Mahomedan schools started by the Anjuman-i-Islam, stating that this additional grant of Rs. 5,000 a year will enable the Anjuman-i-Islam in a great measure to meet the requirements of the Madrissa, and that on the faith of such grant the Anjuman-i-Islam has already opened several fresh classes which were urgently required, and requesting the Council to arrange for the early payment of this sum to the Anjuman-i-Islam, in order that no time may be lost in applying the money to its proper uses.

It was resolved, on the motion of Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, that the secretary to the Anjuman-i-Islam be informed, with reference to the various resolutions of the Council and the Corporation, that he (the secretary) should apply to the Director of Public Instruction, and that the Council had no doubt that his application would be complied with.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Council authorized the Secretary to pass expenditure for the following charges, and to sign cheques for the same.—Town duties refunds, Rs. 3,00,000 ; rates and taxes, Rs. 22,000 ; advances to municipal officers, Rs. 15,000 ; advances for private and departmental works, Rs. 10,000 ; advances for carbolic acid, cement, &c., Rs. 20,000 ; unclaimed wages, Rs. 4,000 ; building and water application forms (stamps for), Rs. 2,000 ; total, Rs. 3,75,000. The Council also authorized the Secretary to sign cheques for the repayment of temporary deposits.

The Council then adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—JAN. 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

The following among other matters were heard before his Lordship :—

RE CANJER VALLJEE.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, on behalf of an opposing creditor, moved for a rule *nisi* requiring the insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court for disobedience of the court's order directing him within one month, which had expired, to deposit all his books and papers with the Official Assignee. The application was granted.

RE EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE COLABAWALLA.

Mr. Branson, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule for the withdrawal of the petition which was granted by his Lordship in October last. The creditors had all been served, but none appeared to oppose. The application was granted.

RE SHAPURJEE BURTONJEE MISTREE.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the insolvent, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. His friends had agreed to advance him moneys. He had settled with all his creditors, about thirty-two, except five or six. An extension of the interim order for two months was required to perfect the arrangements. The application for rule *nisi* was granted.

RE VENAYEK TRIMBAK.

On Mr. Mankar's application, an interim order was granted to the insolvent.

RE MEMON HAJEE ABOOBAKIR AHMED.

On Mr. Dhairavan's application, an interim order was granted, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE GOPALDAS GULLOOMULL.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for the usual rule *nisi* for a personal discharge, which was granted.

RE SACCARAM KRISHNAJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mankar, for a creditor, asked that his client's name be inserted in the schedule, as a dividend was to be declared that day. The applicant was directed to prove his claim before the Official Assignee, the declaration of a dividend being adjourned for a month.

RE THUCKER MOOLJEE LUDHA.

The insolvent appeared in person for his discharge. His Lordship, on looking at the schedule, found it to be a suspicious one. Insolvent had lived beyond his means, and had given Rs. 500 to his brother to get him married. The petition was dismissed.

A LATE FASHIONABLE RESIDENT AT THE HOPE HALL HOTEL.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, on behalf of Nusserwanjee Sorabjee, a proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon, opposed an application for an interim order made by the insolvent in person.

The learned Serjeant based his application on the affidavit of Nusserwanjee Sorabjee, which stated among other things that the insolvent had contracted the debt due to the opposing creditor under false and fraudulent circumstances. He and his family, consisting of his wife and three children, came to the hotel and remained there from the 7th June to 11th October, 1881, and during all that time, with the exception of Rs. 20, he had paid nothing. About the 10th July, 1881, when the hotel bill was presented to him, he told the proprietor that his custom was to pay on the 15th of every month, asking him to wait until that date. Nothing, however, was paid as promised ; and when requested on the 28th July to settle the account, he said—"I am daily expecting a money-order from the country, and the moment it comes I will settle with you. Pray wait until then." On the 18th August, when again pressed for payment, insolvent said—"I have now got the money-order I spoke of for Rs. 300, but I have to get it cashed, and that cannot be done before the 15th." This proved to be an untruthful statement, and on the opposing creditor remonstrating, the insolvent said—"I have written to my agent in Simla to sell my property and furniture there. When sold, I shall be in possession of about Rs. 3,500. Pray wait." Satisfied that there was no truth whatever in the insolvent's statements, and that he was deliberately defrauding the hotel propietors, the opposing creditor sent him a notice, upon receipt of which the insolvent's wife prayed him (the opposing creditor), for her sake and those of her young children, to wait eight days longer. The eight days elapsed, and nothing being paid, the insolvent trumped up a story about his friends, Padre Pinto and the Bishop of Bombay, and pretended to go to Padre Page for assistance, well knowing that he was at that time absent from Bombay. He also told the opposing creditor that he was engaged in lucrative printing press speculation, from which he expected to get money, out of which he would pay him Rs. 1,000. Seeing the opposing creditor got vexed with him, insolvent said—"Moreover, I have actually got an appointment of Rs. 450 a month, and on the 1st of next month, I will pay you something on account." On the opposing creditor asking him where his appointment was, insolvent answered—"It is private, Mr. Nusserwanjee. I cannot tell you. Rest assured ; wait, wait." His patience being exhausted, the opposing creditor told him he did not believe a word he said, and left him with the resolve to proceed against the insolvent criminally. He knew, both from insolvent and his wife, that the statement he made about his appointment was a deliberate falsehood. Another notice was sent him. As he neither paid the account nor vacated the rooms at the hotel, which were much required for general accommodation, the matter was placed in the hands of the police authorities, who investigated it, and on the 11th October, 1881, the insolvent and his family were forced to leave the hotel. An attempt was made to remove his boxes and things, but it failed. He and his family lived at the hotel regardless of expense, and had as their own servants a cook, a groom, an ayah, a butler, and a hamal, who, except the ayah, were wholly unnecessary. He drove out daily as if he were a man of means, and incurred a debt of Rs. 108 for carriage-hire. He also hired a bungalow at Malab

of stone, slated, whitewashed, and fitted with good windows and doors. He had spent sixty pounds upon it, and had drained his land with unceasing industry. He thought he could pay two pounds rent, but he could not or would not pay the arrears. The man was walking moodily up and down before his house to-day, his wife watching him anxiously. The broken bed and other furniture were lying in a confused heap, and the young children playing about them.

Catherine M'Carthy, aged 24, was a comely widow with one child, six months old. Her husband had suffered from erysipelas, and had died but three weeks before. Her rent was £6. 5s., and the valuation 8l. 15s., her farm being of ten or twelve acres in extent. Three years' rent was owing. She thought that 6l. would be a fair rent. The agent had already put in a neighbour as caretaker, and the new comer had already his cows on the farm. These three evicted tenants had all seen the Land League ladies on the evening of Friday to report their conduct, but stated that they did not yet know what would be done for them. They had respectively lodged with their families at the neighbours' houses. I was struck with the fact that each of the three complained with bitterness that the agent had refused to allow an abatement or "settlement."

MILITARY UNIFORM FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.

Now that the question of the special uniform for tropical climates is occupying the attention of their lordships, would it not be a grand opportunity for the consideration of the subject of revising the whole regulations as to Naval uniform, by means of a committee of officers, and then, their recommendations being considered and a decision arrived at, strict effect should be given to the, at present, much slighted, and departed from "Uniform" Regulations? What we would recommend would be a mixed committee of executive and medical officers. These should be empowered to call such evidence as they might deem necessary upon all the different points as to the best "rig" to be adopted, and then to submit their joint report and recommendations, carefully considering the subject in all its branches, particularly those of health, comfort, and suitability to climate. We believe it is the general opinion in the service that either the so-called "full-dress" or "undress" coat should be abolished, keeping only one for all "dress" purposes, and wearing epaulettes and "gold-lace trousers" for "full-dress" occasions. A heavy and useless tax is put upon Naval officers by making them have the two coats, for on most stations the necessity for "full dress" seldom or never occurs; the coats lie unused in the cabin drawers or on the chest for the whole commission, and are never seen, except when clothes-lines are rigged and the said uniform is displayed for airing purposes, this ceremony often showing, especially in small craft, that the coats, &c., are none the better for keeping. The *first* expense is considerable, and in many instances entirely useless, for officers are but flesh, and their measurements, as years go by, are apt to vary, while their coats remain as at first built, and the consequence is that at a "full-dress" occasion on board a ship suddenly and unexpectedly called upon, officers do not present that appearance which would cause the spectator to exclaim, 'A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.' Officers of the Army have not got a special uniform; they have but one coat for all "dress" occasions, and why should Naval officers with less means, too, of stowage, &c., be called upon to bear this double expense, especially, as we have said before, when on many stations, it is practically useless? Round jackets should be the recognised dinner and ordinary "evening" dress, with gold-laced trousers, when worn ashore, and plain blue on board, the waistcoat being white in the summer season and blue in winter, the latter being what is now known as a "mess" waistcoat, plainly trimmed, with narrow gold twist at the pockets, &c. This is a smart as well as comfortable dress, and has been almost identically more or less in use on a certain "crack" station for years, and that, too, "under authority." Then, too, what can be more uncomfortable than a great-coat in the shape of a frock-coat? It is too tight about the upper part, and not long and close enough about the lower, to be a thoroughly efficient garment. What suggests itself to us as most fitting in every way is one framed after the model of the ulster, with a moveable hood capable of being turned over the head, the cap being no protection for the back of the head and the ears, &c. This coat, although loose and easily cast aside, would be comfortable and afford protection and warmth from the head to the heels, besides admitting of a good high collar when the hood was not worn. These are only some suggestions, of course, but they have the merit at least, of not, like the Army uniform alterations, adding to the expense of officers in any way, for they could be brought gradually into use. Then as to uniform for hot climates, why not substitute a light blue flannel or serge patrol jacket (or one made of white linen stuff), with distinction stripes to hook on, for the present frock-coat, the enforced wearing of which is simply cruelty to animals; and say, white linen jackets for mess and evening dress? Similar clothes are worn by civilians on all warm stations where our ships are, and surely what is felt to be *necessary* for their comfort and *health*, must be so for that of our officers. The Blue-jackets have a special uniform for hot climates, so why not officers? Besides, the former's jumper and collar are open at the neck, whilst the officer's uniform, by regulation, must be buttoned up to the chin almost, some officers in command permitting no deviation from the rule. The only Admiralty provision made for warm climates is that officers "are to wear blue or white trousers, as may be directed," &c. Their Lordships must know that their regulations as to uniform are not strictly acted up to, so why not make a virtue of necessity—far necessity it absolutely is—and revise the whole uniform of the Navy, adopting such as is really fit for all purposes and climates.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

NOTICES.

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Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

TIGERS!
TIGERS!
TIGERS!

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

Coughs Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

MELCOMBE REGIS SCHOOL,
WEYMOUTH.

PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon. the VISCOUNT PORTMAN.

Head Master: Rev. I. MILLER, B. A.,
Assisted by a Staff of Graduate Masters.

THE object of this School is to provide a LIBERAL EDUCATION at a MODERATE COST. Independent Examiners are appointed by the University of Cambridge. The domestic arrangements are under the direct management of Mrs. Miller, assisted by a Matron. Each boy has a separate bed. Fees for board, tuition, books, laundress, &c., fifty to sixty-five guineas per annum.

Prospectuses, containing a list of recent distinctions gained direct from this School, at the Universities and in other examinations, and a list of reference to parents in India and England, may be obtained at the office.

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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
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ENGLISH HOTEL,
Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
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A FIRST-RATE HOTEL is to be OPENED from the 1st February, 1882, on MOUNT ABU for Ladies and Gentlemen with comfortable accommodation at moderate charges under Portuguese management by the undersigned.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts..... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
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Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
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HAVING appointed us their BOMBAY AGENTS, we have the pleasure to offer for Sale their excellent SHERRY WINES, at the following cheap rates:—

Extra Dry, very clean and elegant, in Quarter Casks of about 27 imperial gallons ..... Rs. 150
Manzanilla do. ..... „ 170
Fino Palmo do. ..... „ 240

For sample bottle and other information apply to
WARDEN & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
MEDOC
BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

Cash Rs. 9 8, credit Rs. 9 4 per dozen qts.
„ 6 0, „ „ 6 4 „ pints.

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NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
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P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

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BEST CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS
REDUCED TO HALF-PRICE.
A VARIETY OF CHILDREN'S TOYS,
LADIES' FRENCH KID-GLOVES
(two and four buttons)

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PATENT ANTI-LITHON BOILER COMPOSITION for the total prevention of incrustation and corrosion in Marine, Locomotive, and Stationary Steam Boilers, manufactured by the Anti-Lithon Composition Company, Limited, Bristol.
This composition is used in Government Factories at Woolwich, &c., and by Spinning, Weaving, and Saw Mills, Breweries, Foundries, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.
The cost per month is more than saved the first week in fuel.
Full particulars can be obtained on application to
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PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
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H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
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Send for a price-list.

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Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.		Rs 9-0 per keg.	
Do.	F	do.	„ 12-0 do.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 12-8 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 13-0 do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	„ 10-8 per doz.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 11-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 12-0 do
1 lb. tins	F	do.	„ 9-8 do.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 10-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 11-0 do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	„ 18-0 do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	„ 24-0 do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	„ 45-0 per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

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STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

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HAVE much pleasure in announcing that from the 1st January, 1882, all their goods will be marked in plain figures, and be subject to 15 per cent. discount for cash on delivery.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Cie. hope by the advantage they offer to their numerous constituents to receive an increase of the liberal patronage with which they have hitherto been favoured.

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BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
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FOR THE APPROACHING FESTIVE SEASON.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c., &c.,

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally that their extensive stock of Jewellery has been further augmented by a large and varied assortment of the latest novelties produced in Europe, all guaranteed to be 18-carat gold, which have been carefully selected by our Principal, during his recent journey through that continent

LADIES' WATCHCHAINS AND GUARDS, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 175.

LADIES' NECKLETS, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 240.

LADIES NECKLETS WITH LOCKET in case, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 600.

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GENTLEMEN'S SUITS consisting of SET of four STUDS with SLEEVE LINKS or SOLITAIRS, from Rs. 38 to Rs. 60

The above are either in plain gold, chased or set with jewels.

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FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

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FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
READ BROTHERS,
BOTTLERS OF LONDON.

BASS'S PALE ALE
AND
GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the world.
Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, 38, and 39 Vict., cap. 91.

THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING MARKS.

READ BROTHERS, of London, find it needful to state, for their own protection and that of the public, that they are the duly registered Owners of both the original "Bull-Dog" Bottlings, Marks which were originated solely by them in connection with their Bottling Patent.
Any subsidiary bottler using the "Bull-Dog" Mark is accountable to Read Brothers, and must compulsorily deface the Mark with a signature written across it to show its origin.
Although the claim to "The Bull-Dog Brand" is thus divided, the much-used titles of "Dog's Head Ale" and "Dog's Head Stout" apply exclusively to the Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout bottled by Read Brothers, and an injunction in their favour has accordingly been pronounced by the Hon'ble Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
RAMPART ROW,

IS the only House in Bombay where you can get almost everything of the very best quality at a low price.
INSPECTION IS KINDLY INVITED.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.
Messrs. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.
Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.
FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

HARMONIUMS.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	Rs. 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers.	120
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish.	130
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop ditto. and wind indicator	180
Solid Walnut Cases, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	150
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in.; by 2 feet 5 in.; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand 16th. BASS.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Saurdine, Forte. TREBLE:—Flute, Clarionette, Fife, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. The whole or the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature .. .. .. Net Cash	800

HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF."

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	300
In Oak Case, Stops, C to C with 8 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	300
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	350
In Ebony and Gold ditto ditto	500

AMERICAN ORGANS.
BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves; improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c.	
PATENT RESONANT CASE. Length 4 feet 3 inches; Height, 3 feet 10 inches; Depth 2 feet.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators with Octave Coupler, Sub Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop, Twelve Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Viola Dolce Seraphine, Voix Celeste, Vox Humcana, Octave Coupler, Forte I., Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators.	Rs. 550
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With rivet holes drilled by special system.
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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholraic, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Diarrhœa itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's on a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
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This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite, and restores the digestive organs, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in the climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this nutritious medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for children who cannot